

VOL. XXXIV.....No. 10,548.

## WASHINGTON.

## THE PRESIDENT'S SOUTHERN POLICY FORESHADOWED.

THE ACTION OF CONGRESS TO DETERMINE THE PRESIDENT'S COURSE—IF PINCHBACK IS ADMITTED THE KELLOGG GOVERNMENT TO BE UPHOLD—IF CONGRESS KEEPS PINCHBACK OUT AND DOES NOTHING, IN THE SPLITTING THE TROOPS WILL BE WITHDRAWN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The President has told several friends who have called upon him within a day or two to converse on the Louisiana and other important questions, that he has been seriously considering what course he shall pursue, should Congress adjourn without taking any more definite action in regard to these matters than heretofore. He says that during the last two years he has been guided by but one impulse in the performance of what he has considered his share of duty, under the Constitution, that of preserving order in the Southern States, and protecting all classes of citizens in the enjoyment of their rights. He was always reluctant to interfere in the internal affairs of the Southern States, and now, after waiting in vain for Congress to mark out a course for him, he has determined to wait no longer than the close of the present session before entering upon a policy of his own. The President has therefore decided that should the Senate admit Pinchback to the seat he is now claiming by virtue of an election by the Kellogg Legislature, he will consider that action as equivalent to a recognition by the Senate of the Kellogg Government, and he will continue to support it as he has for the past two years. But should the Senate adjourn, leaving Pinchback still knocking in vain for admission, he will interpret this action as indicating that the Senate is unwilling to recognize the legality of the Kellogg Government, and will therefore consider himself bound to uphold it no longer.

The position the President now holds, therefore, is this: If Congress by a special act makes known to him its wishes in regard to Louisiana he will execute those wishes; or if it does not pass such an act, but the Senate seats Pinchback, he will consider that as sufficient warrant for him to continue to support Kellogg. But if nothing is done then he will, in the Spring, withdraw the United States troops from Louisiana, leaving only enough to guard the forts on the Mississippi below New-Orleans, and leave Kellogg to take care of himself without the aid of United States soldiers.

## WETMORE'S IMPUDENCE BEFORE THE HOUSE.

IF HE HAD SIMPLY ANSWERED THE INQUIRY HE WOULD HAVE BEEN SET AT LIBERTY—HIS COURSE IN MAKING UNFOUNDED STATEMENTS REPROBATED BY JOURNALISTS—THE HOUSE QUITE RIGHT IN SENDING HIM TO JAIL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Mr. Wetmore, the correspondent of several Pacific Coast newspapers, who was at the Bar of the House for an alleged contempt when an adjournment took place last evening, was again arraigned this afternoon, and made his case worse than it was before. He had printed a great number of rumors in relation to the Pacific Mail investigation, many of which had no foundation in fact, and some of which were simply absurd. Among these was one referring indirectly to Mr. Beck; and when asked who his informant was, he refused to tell until he could have time to consult with his friend. In this refusal he persisted when before the House. To-day he read a long, rambling and exceedingly impudent and insulting statement, in which he arraigned not only the Committee, but the House, in language far from respectful; and closed by saying that while he yesterday supposed that Col. Irwin was his informant, he now "after consultation with that gentleman had ascertained that he had been mistaken and that he did not know who his informant was." If he had confined himself to this latter statement, he would without doubt have been released by the House; but his impudence and insulting remarks about the House and the Committee, left the House nothing to do but to order him to jail, which was very promptly done, scarcely more than a dozen voting in the negative.

This whole case has been a peculiarly unfortunate one. The feeling of public men in Washington toward the representatives of the press here has not for some time been of the most cordial kind. This has resulted from the fact that the press has of late years done so much to expose official corruption, and to promote investigations that have been not only damaging to individuals, but also to the party in power. The spirit of the corps among members of Congress especially causes great sympathy on the floors of both Houses, when a member is disgraced, and in many instances a degree of reverence toward the agents through whom the exposure has been made. Beside all this, in the minds of many members of Congress the entire corps of journalists is held responsible for the notoriously careless and incorrect statements of a few. Any event, therefore, which tends to weaken the respect for the press, is felt here to be a public calamity, since it makes dishonesty and corruption so much the more difficult to expose and overthrow. It is safe to say that Wetmore's course, either in making reckless accusations in his papers, or in his behavior before the House to-day, is condemned by every respectable correspondent in Washington.

## GREAT GUNS NECESSARY.

THE SEA-COAST FORTIFICATIONS REQUIRE HEAVY CANNON—SMOOTH-BORERS NEEDED RATHER THAN APPROPRIATIONS FOR THESE OBJECTS URGED ON CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The President sent the following message to Congress to-day:  
To the Senate and House of Representatives:  
In my annual message of Dec. 1, 1873, while inviting general attention to all the recommendations made by the Secretary of War, your special attention was invited to the importance of preparation for war in the armament of our sea-coast defenses. Proper armament is of vast importance to our fortifications. The latter can be supplied very speedily for temporary purposes when needed. The former cannot. These views gain increased strength and pertinence as the years roll by. I have now again the honor to call special attention to the condition of the armament of our fortifications, and the absolute necessity for immediate provision by Congress for the procurement of heavy cannon. The large expenditures required to supply the number of guns for our forts is the strongest argument that can be adduced for a liberal annual appropriation for their gradual accumulation. In time of war such preparations cannot be made; cannon cannot be purchased in open market, nor manufactured at short notice; they must be the product of years of experienced labor.

I herewith inclose copies of a report of the Chief of Ordnance and of a Board of Ordnance officers on the trial of an eight-inch rifle converted from a ten-inch smooth-bore, which shows very conclusively an economical means of utilizing these useless smooth-bores, and making them into eight-inch rifles capable of piercing seven inches of iron. The 1,294 ten-inch Rodman guns should in my opinion be so utilized, and the appropriation requested by the Chief of Ordnance of \$250,000 to commence these conversions is earnestly recommended.

While convinced of the economy and necessity of these conversions, the determination of the best and most economical method of providing guns of still larger caliber should no longer be delayed. The experience of other nations, based on the new conditions of defense, has prominently forward by the introduction of ironclads into every navy, demands heavier metal, and rifle-guns of not less than 13 inches in caliber. These enormous masses, having a shot of 700 pounds, can alone meet many of the requirements of the national defense. They must be provided, and experiments on a large scale can alone give the data necessary for the determination of the question. A suitable proving ground, with all the facilities and conveniences referred to by the Chief of Ordnance, with a liberal annual appropriation, is an undoubted necessity. The guns now ready for trial cannot be experimented with without funds, and the estimate of \$250,000 for the purpose is deemed reasonable, and the estimate for the "armament of fortifications" ought no longer to be disregarded, if Congress desires in peace to prepare the important material without which the future must inevitably lead to disaster. This subject is submitted with the hope that the consideration it deserves may be given it at the present session.

Executive Mansion, Jan. 20, 1875. U. S. GRANT.

OUR POLICY TOWARD SPAIN.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ABOUT GUNS AND FORTIFICATIONS DOES NOT PRESENT WAR—NO NEW INSTRUCTIONS SENT TO MINISTER CUSHING.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Considerable excitement was caused about the Capitol to-day by the report that the President had prepared a message in regard to the relations of the United States and Spain, and that it was of such a character as to foreshadow war. When the message was read it was discovered how exaggerated these rumors were. It may now be positively said that the President does not anticipate any immediate difficulty with Spain, and that he has been moved to send to Congress the communication in regard to great guns by the fact that European nations are now reported to be generally arming, and that it is in his judgment only a matter of time before they will be put in good condition. The President said to-day that he could not account for the sensational rumors in regard to our relations with Spain that have been printed within a day or two. No instructions have been sent to Minister Cushing, except those mentioned heretofore giving him discretionary authority to choose the best time for recognizing the new monarchy.

THE CHOCTAW CLAIM OF \$3,000,000.

ORIGINAL BASIS OF THE CLAIM—DIFFERENT PROPOSITIONS ENTERTAINED FOR ITS SETTLEMENT—PAYMENTS MADE ON ACCOUNT SUSPENDED BY THE WAR—NO PRESENT PROSPECT OF THE AMENDMENT CONTAINING IT PASSING THE HOUSE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The House, by a vote of 120 to 111, refused to order to a third reading the Indian Appropriation bill. The lead that sank it was the old Choctaw claim, which has been constantly before Congress for more than 20 years. The anticipated deficiencies in the public revenues for the next fiscal year prevented any proposition to make an appropriation of this kind in money, but an item authorizing the issue of 41 per cent bonds to the amount of \$2,322,501 30, with interest from the time the award was made, was placed in the bill. This claim originated in a treaty made in 1830 between the United States and the Choctaw Indians, providing for the removal of that nation beyond the Mississippi River. By that treaty the Indians ceded the lands which they owned in Mississippi to the United States, reserving by the 14th article, for the head of each Choctaw family desiring to remain in the States, a section of land, besides a half-section for each child over, and a quarter-section for each child under, 10 years of age at the time of the treaty. More than 1,500 families claimed the benefit of this article, of whom less than 150 secured the land and less than 300 ever received any compensation for the failure of the United States to carry out its part of the treaty. In addition to this, the Choctaw Nation also claimed that they were entitled to the net proceeds of the lands they ceded and which were afterward sold. This in May, 1838, amounted to \$748,843 80. No settlement of these claims was ever made until 1853, when a new treaty was concluded, submitting to the United States Senate for decision the following questions:

(1) Whether the Choctaws are entitled to or shall be allowed the proceeds of the sale of the lands ceded by them to the United States by the treaty of Sept. 27, 1830, deducting therefrom the costs of their survey and sale, and all just and proper expenditures and payments under the provisions thereof; and if so, what price per acre shall be allowed to the Choctaws for the lands remaining unsold, in order that a final settlement with them may be promptly effected; or

(2) Whether the Choctaws shall be allowed a gross sum in further and full satisfaction of all their claims, national and individual, against the United States, and if so how much.

The Senate, March 9, 1852, acting under this authority, made an award of the net proceeds of the lands ceded in 1830, and the amount due under that award was officially reported May 8, 1850, to be \$2,981,347 50. By act of March 2, 1861, \$500,000 was appropriated in part payment of this award, and \$300,000 of the amount was paid in cash. Soon afterward the events of the rebellion interrupted the peaceful relations between the United States and the Choctaws, and the remaining \$2,681,347 50 was suspended by the Secretary of the Treasury. Friendly relations were restored in 1866, and in 1870 the Attorney-General of the United States gave an opinion that this money ought to be delivered to the agents of the Choctaws; but it was never done. The amendment put upon the Indian Appropriation bill to-day was to pay the award made by the Senate in 1852. As the matter now stands it appears that this entire amendment will have to be stricken out before the bill can pass.

SUPERFLUOUS NAVY-YARDS.

PROSPECT THAT THE WASHINGTON, LEAGUE ISLAND AND NEW-LONDON NAVY-YARDS WILL BE ABOLISHED—VIGOROUS EFFORTS BY THE FRIENDS OF THE NEW-LONDON NAVY-YARD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—At the last session of Congress a Special Sub-Committee was appointed to make an examination of the various navy-yards along the Atlantic coast, and make a report to the present session, whether any reform might be made in their management, and whether it was desirable to continue all of them in operation. It has been understood that the Committee would report in favor of discontinuing the following yards: That at Washington, the machinery and material to be removed to the Norfolk Yard, and the site, buildings, and other property, to be diverted to other purposes, or sold at auction; that at League Island, the machinery, &c., to be sent to the Brooklyn Yard, and that at New-London, the machinery &c. to be sent to Boston and Portsmouth. The State of Connecticut and its delegation in Congress are not disposed to submit quietly to the discontinuance of the New-London Yard, especially as it is understood that this course is proposed by Senator Sargent of California, who is interested in having the Mare Island Yard extended, and by Senator Conover who has an equal interest in the Pensacola Yard in his State; both of these gentlemen being on the Sub-Committee. Ex-Representative Brandegee, Senator Ferry and Representatives Starkweather and Kellogg of Connecticut appeared before the Senate Naval Committee to-day, and made arguments in favor of continuing the New-London Navy-Yard and strengthening it. Mr. Starkweather made an interesting statement from facts, which, he said, he obtained from the Navy Department in regard to the cost of repairing war vessels. He said it cost as much to repair one ship at Mare Island as it would cost to build two new ships of the same character and value anywhere in New-England. It is not likely that the Committee will take any action until the report of the Sub-Committee is submitted.

THE USE OF TROOPS AT VICKSBURG.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1875.

The President says that the use of troops in ejecting the Acting Sheriff from his office in Vicksburg

was not directed from Washington. Gen. Sheridan has orders which give him discretionary powers in regard to the use of troops for the preservation of order and the protection of the people in their rights, and can act without special instructions. Of course, the President adds, if the Commanding General (Gen. Grant) considers a proper use of the military forces, he will be restrained.

[For Regular Report of Congressional Proceedings see Second Page.]

PACIFIC MAIL INQUIRY.

HOPES OF IRWIN'S TESTIMONY.

THE INTEREST IN PACIFIC MAIL DEVELOPMENTS INCREASING—SOME KNOWN ERRORS IN THE LIST OF RECIPIENTS FURNISHED—PROSPECT OF FINDING OUT WHO HAD \$1,000 BILLS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The publication of the facts about the suppressed Dillon testimony before the Ways and Means Committee, and other events of this week, have stimulated interest in the Pacific Mail investigation. After Col. Irwin's letter was read in the House to-day, the Sergeant-at-Arms sent at once to the jail, and brought him to the Capitol, as ordered by the House. As it was supposed that he would give his testimony at once, a great crowd of persons, chiefly newspaper men, gathered about the door of the committee-room, and waited half an hour for the inquiry to begin. It was postponed until to-morrow.

All of the facts in regard to the Dillon list are now likely to come out. Of the fact that a great number of members took to him the \$1,000 notes to be "broken up" there can be no doubt, but that he must have made mistakes in some of the names he reported to the Committee seems now settled. Mr. Storn, for instance, has a continuous and consistent record against the measure from the beginning, having, as he said in the House yesterday, spoken and voted against it. Boyd Winchester of Kentucky also voted against the bill every opportunity he had, and is said by his friends to have been a little irritated that one of his political friends had, at some stage of the proceedings, thought differently from him. Col. Irwin did not himself, nor did he allow his agents to, pay any of the money he used to such notorious opponents of his subsidy, unless they were converts, and as far as can now be judged their vindication must be considered complete.

Mr. Winchester will be in Washington in a day or two to repeat the testimony he gave in 1873, and which the Committee then thought satisfactory. D. W. Voorhees, who was absent from Washington when the bill passed, also will appear before the Committee. His emphatic denial that he ever had a \$1,000 note is already before the public.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

PUTS AND CALLS OFFERED IN VAIN FOR INFLUENCE OVER MR. BECK—COMMODORE GARRISON PROTESTS HIS IGNORANCE AND DOES NOT FEAR THAT THE TOP OF HIS HEAD WILL BE BLOWN OFF—LOG-ROLLING WITH MR. RYHER—TESTIMONY OF SCHUYLER B. INGRAM.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—In the Ways and Means Committee investigation of the Pacific Mail subsidy matter this morning, Gen. W. W. Beck testified that he could not remember certain "puts and calls" which he could not remember. Congressmen Beck for favor the subsidy. He came to Washington with a letter of introduction from Mr. Beck from Charles A. Harney, and tried to argue Mr. Beck into supporting the measure, but wholly failed. Witness never offered Mr. Beck any pecuniary consideration whatever, and concealed from him all knowledge that he (Wylie) had any pecuniary interest contingent on securing Mr. Beck's support.

Mr. Harney being sworn corroborated Mr. Wylie's testimony.

Commendore C. K. Garrison of New-York was then sworn, and Mr. Beck, after calling his attention to the testimony given by him last February, said: Continuous rumors have reached the Committee that you have been saying in New-York that you knew some of the names upon the list shown to you by Mr. Ryher. Witness—In the first place, having sworn when examined by the Committee last year, when my memory was fresh, that I did not know any of these names, common sense would teach the Committee that I would not prepare myself; but I wish now to state unequivocally that any rumors to that effect are false as hell—I may use that expression.

Mr. Beck—I want it just that way, if that's your opinion and I do not object to a man's cursing and using adjectives in a case of this kind.

Mr. Kason—That's right; put it strong. [Laughter.] Mr. Niblack also remarked that he approved of adjectives and emphasis on certain occasions.

Witness repeated that he could not recollect a single name on the list to which his attention had been called, but could say positively that it consisted entirely of Southern members and did not contain the name of any member of this Committee. He further testified that he had no knowledge of any Congressman having received money or any thing of value, or having stocks carried for him to influence his vote, nor did he know of any one who had done so.

In response to a question, put by Mr. Roberts, as to whether he had spoken of being threatened with violence on the floor of the House, Mr. Garrison said a statement had come to him from Mr. McK of Boston that Mr. Ryher had said he would blow the top of his head off if he could not get his money. Witness said that he did not credit this assertion. He said that he had been told that he had been threatened with violence by threats of this kind or prevent his coming to Washington, if he wanted to. "In fact," said he, "I have been here now for two days."

Mr. Kason—And the top of your head is still on. [Laughter.] Mr. Garrison, in response to further questions, said he was advised by Mr. Irwin not to attempt to get his Brazilian subsidy bill through without money, and that he (Mr. Irwin) was using large sums of money, and that he was sure Mr. Beck would come down here if he cost him \$100,000. [Laughter.]

In reply to an interjection by Mr. Sheldon, witness said that his conference with Mr. Ryher had reference to the bill for the Br. Jan. line of steamers, and had nothing to do with the Pacific Mail project. He did not understand Mr. Ryher to intend that he (Mr. Beck) should give him money, but he expected, if the Brazilian bill was supported by the members named on the list, that support would be given by Mr. Irwin in the House, and to the project in question in aid of one or two lines from New-Orleans to Mexico. Witness was certain that Sheldon's name was not on the list.

At the conclusion of Commendore Garrison's examination, and referring to his statement that he knew nothing of lobby operations, Mr. Niblack remarked, I infer that you understand better familiar a steamship line than I do.

Witness—Yes; it was the first time I ever tried to get a bill through, and probably it will be the last.

A telegram was received from Mr. Oakes Hall, to the effect that he never said to any one that a member of the Committee was implicated, and never heard any one say so; but he would come over and testify if the Committee desired.

Geo. E. Miles, a law reporter of the New-York Tribune, testified that it was not he who carried the names of the witnesses to the Committee, and that he did not know who did.

Adjourned.

Sub-Committee took this morning the testimony of Schuyler B. Ingram at his room on G-st., he being too ill from rheumatism to attend in the committee room. Ingram's name was on an Agent's list for \$200,000 of stock, very frankly, but he knew of the transaction. He had been in Washington in the Summer of 1873 trying to get a bill passed for the irrigation of a certain land in Utah, which he was interested in. Irwin had sent for him and asked him to aid him in any way he could in the Pacific Mail subsidy, promising if successful to give him \$100,000. Witness had only spoken casually to members and others, presenting the same reason for the subsidy as had been presented on the floor, and had also endeavored to modify the opposition coming to the aid of Wall-st. He did not know whether he had been excited any influence, but after the bill passed he had received from Abert in Washington \$25,000, and afterward from Irwin in New-York \$25,000, and that none of the money had ever gone for the benefit of any member or officer of the House or of any person but himself.

Mr. Irwin was waiting this afternoon to give his explanatory statement to the Committee of Ways and Means, but he was prevented by the illness of Mr. Oakes Hall, to which the Committee adjourned. Having given up of his willingness to answer the questions of the Committee, he was permitted to remain his quarters at Wm. W. Beck's Hotel. Mr. Irwin at Wm. W. Beck's, in charge of the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, and a number of representatives of the press who sought to obtain from him points of his testimony; but he positively declined to make any statement, and he was taken to the room where the Committee might take exception to such action on his part.

Boston, Jan. 20.—The militia of Boston met last night at a meeting for a Boston fair to be held in Charleston, South Carolina, Feb. 1, by the Washington Light Infantry of that city, and the various companies of the city.

## CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS.

## THE STATE TICKET AND PLATFORM.

A FEAR FROM FULL CONVENTION—FEW OLD REPUBLICANS AND MANY OFFICE HOLDERS—A FULL TICKET, LED BY JAMES L. GREENE FOR GOVERNOR, NOMINATED—RESOLUTIONS APPROVING THE PRESIDENT'S LOUISIANA POLICY AND DENOUNCING THE DEMOCRATS AS INFLATIONISTS, ETC., ADOPTED AS A PLATFORM.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

NEW-HAVEN, Jan. 20.—I judge from the calls of the Committee for credentials from "missing towns," as well as from the scattered appearance of the delegates in the hall, that the Convention is very far from being a full one. My impression is that it is the smallest Republican State Convention for many years. So far as it goes it has the character—which representative bodies of the Republican party have been gradually assuming of late years—of an assembly of office-holders. There are very few of the old men of the party here, the men of '56 and '60, who laid the foundations and led the way to the great triumphs it has enjoyed. Abijah Catlin of Hartford is about the only survivor of the prominent men of the earlier days of Republicanism who appears in the Convention. Even Gen. James T. Pratt, who for a dozen years past has made it a point to be first on the floor and move some sort of an amendment to the resolution raising a Committee on Credentials, was conspicuous by his absence, and an appearance of loneliness stole over the Convention as his accustomed interruptions began to be missed. The managers of the Convention were mostly young men, and in a large measure supporters of the Administration, upon the principle of reciprocity. I do not mean to intimate that the gentlemen who hold office under Government were out of place in such a Convention. By no means. I know many of them to be very estimable persons, and I can readily understand why, at a time when Republicans who do not hold office are losing their interest in politics, and the Administration needs all the support it can get, these gentlemen should have been willing to make a sacrifice of the Government's time to come here and attend to the Administration's business. Only I do seem to remember a period when some of these good people were greatly scandalized because office-holders under Presidents Pierce and Buchanan left their posts of duty to attend Democratic Conventions. I am quite certain that the filio of some of the newspapers which will consider it impertinent to allude to the number of office-holders in this Convention would, if searched, disclose an occasional census of the office-holders in Democratic Conventions from, say, 1854 to 1860. It is all irrelevant to know, but somehow the comparison forces itself on my memory. It makes ever and ever so much difference who holds the office.

The temper of the caucus last evening made it sufficiently manifest that the Convention would approve the course of the President in interfering in Louisiana, without qualification or reservation. The tone of all the speeches was bitter to the point of brutality upon the subject of what they were pleased to call "the civil rights of all men," which, so far as they were defined, seemed to mean the right of the Administration party to count for themselves all the negro votes. At no time during the war were the passions of men so appealed to; never in an assembly of intelligent men was a more vindictive and malignant spirit exhibited. "The White Leagues must be put down" was the burden of almost every speech, and the audience cheered the sentiment to the echo. No one undertook to say why or to give a reason; no one ventured to defend the Kellogg Government or talk to the facts in the case. They simply howled about Sheridan's great services in the war; said if it had not been for Sheridan we should not have had a country; kept repeating that they were Republicans because they believed in Republican principles; and then in a wild burst of such stump oratory as would have put an idiotic asylum to flight said, "The White League must be put down." Except for their malignity and brutality the speeches would have been petty and contemptible. There was just a passing breeze of good sense in Mr. Simeon Baldwin's speech. That gentleman was too good a lawyer to sit idly quiet while this caucus of Dead Sea apes was chattering such monstrous absurdities about the right of the President to interfere in the organization of the Legislature. He mildly protested. I say mildly, for even he did not dare intimate in that presence that Grant could do any wrong. He only pointed out the illegality of the whole transaction, and submitted by saying that (somebody, Gen. de Trobriand or some other military subordinate, had committed a blunder. The caucus received the suggestion in silence; the Convention treated it with contempt. The Convention was much more likely to adopt a resolution urging the President to comply with Sheridan's request, and declare the Southern whites "banditti," than to take any action which should in the least disapprove anything that had been done.

As soon as the delegates had discovered each other in the caucus, and found how strong the feeling was in favor of the President, they began to canvass the candidates. It was short work. Mr. Ames of Treat of Bridgeport had his local support and no more. Mr. James Lloyd Greene of Norwich had more than that. He embodied the Convention's spirit. As Mayor of Norwich, he had ordered a salute of 100 guns upon the receipt of Grant's Louisiana message. There was no doubt as to his position. He was a Grant man without any qualification, and the intense Grantism of the Convention crystallized around him at once. So after the Convention was organized this morning, and Col. Hoyt of Stamford, the Chairman, had made a stirring speech which had been left over from the war and was quite sulphurous, the ballot for Governor was taken, without so much as a preliminary naming of candidates, and Mr. Greene was nominated by a very decisive majority. He was immediately sent for, and soon after presented himself upon the platform and accepted the nomination in a brief speech. Mr. Greene is a gentleman of considerable wealth, who has been several times elected Mayor of Norwich, and once, I believe has represented the town in the Legislature. In his own locality he is quite popular; outside of that he is not much known in political circles. He is a thorough believer in his friends and stands by them with stubborn devotion. He is an enthusiastic admirer of Grant and Sheridan and the war heroes, and what may be in others a prudent regard for the dispenser of patronage is in him a sincere and chivalrous feeling. I doubt if he would have accepted the nomination were there any prospect of success; he only consents to take it now since his impulsive endorsement of the President brought him into prominence and made the nomination significant of the party's absolute approval of the President's course.

For Lieutenant-Governor, Charles L. English of New-Haven, brother of ex-Gov. James E. English, was nominated without opposition. The remaining candidates on the ticket were nominated with little or no discussion, except that when the place of Controller was reached a little grizzled man with spectacles, who occupied a front seat on the platform, threw out his arms and opened an unexpected umbrella with the presentation of the claims of Col. E. Perry Parker of Coventry. It seems that Col. Parker and some other country statesmen have got the town by the ears, so that they have two sets of delegates in Conventions, and contested seats, and a great deal of superfluous chin and much that is metropolitan and confusing. I judge from the volcanic remarks of the delegate that Col. Parker is an able man. Nobody disputed him and nobody appeared in behalf of the other country statesman. But somebody said Parker run for something last year, and it was desirable to make what is called a "clean sweep." No Parker was laid over till next time. The complete ticket is as follows:

For Governor—James Lloyd Greene of Norwich.  
For Lieutenant-Governor—Charles L. English of New-Haven.  
For Secretary of State—Col. Augustus Fern of Plymouth.  
For Treasurer—G. B. Arnold of Meriden.  
For Controller—Gen. R. B. Crawford of Norwalk.  
The Committee on Resolutions was in session during the entire proceedings of the Convention. Two of its members opposed the unqualified approval of the President's course in the Louisiana matter, and made a very earnest effort to save the party from such a disgrace. These were the Hon. Ezra Hall of Hartford and Prof. Sumner of New-Haven. They were unable to effect anything however, and the resolutions of unadmitted confidence were put through in spite of them. The Hartford and New-Haven delegations were understood to be united in opposition to this unqualified endorsement, and in favor of some expression which should not commit the party so absolutely. There was a consultation as to whether there should be any attempt to amend the resolutions in the Convention, but it was decided to be impracticable and was abandoned. The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That we adhere to the doctrines and principles of the Republican party as heretofore expressed in National platforms.

Resolved, That we have unflinching confidence in the integrity and patriotism of President Grant, the leading officers of his Administration, and the members of the Senate on the Louisiana question, and the principles therein contained. We unite with him in declaring that the course pursued by the President in the case of the United States with the organization of a State Legislature or any of its proceedings, or with any of the civil departments of the Government, is repugnant to the principles of the Republican party, and we condemn it as a case not involving rebellion or insurrection, and whose interference with the authority of the Executive is a political purpose, and is not justified; and at the same time we thank the President for saying that, as the extent that Congress has conferred power upon him to prevent it, neither Kansas, Kansas, White Leagues nor any other associations using arms or violence to execute their unlawful purposes, can be permitted to go on to govern any part of our country. We urge our Senators and Representatives to adopt early measures for securing the peace and welfare of the people of this Union.

Resolved, That we utterly condemn now, as we did during the war, those unwarranted denunciations of the General Government, which, while subscribing only a selfish political purpose, tend to keep alive an insurrectionary and lawless spirit in certain States of this Union.

Resolved, That we are in favor of hard money and all necessary legislation to get it. In so far as the New England business early redemption of our Government notes, and the delivery of the gold and silver coin, this is left to the hands of a Republican administration it will achieve that end.

Resolved, That we denounce the Democratic party as a party of inflation and repudiation, and we vote in proof of these charges the platform of the majority of the States; their refusal in the latest Connecticut Legislature to impose hard money or take any action upon the subject, though they were specially requested to do so by Gov. Ingersoll; their utter failure to propose or support any party in Congress, any association or society to ward a return to specie payments, and their utter repudiation in the Senate and House to the recently passed specie currency and gold coinage act.

Resolved, That we challenge a comparison between Republican and Democratic administrations; we arraign the Democratic party of Connecticut as having abandoned the principles of the Republican party, and their power for purely partisan purposes, by interfering with the rights of municipalities, and by returning to the State a party in Congress, any association or society of the nation's peril, was notoriously in sympathy with those who were engaged in an attempt to destroy the General Union.

Resolved, That we present to the electors of this State the names of the Hon. James Lloyd Greene and his associates upon the State ticket as men qualified by their ability, integrity and patriotism to perform faithfully and to the satisfaction of the people the duties devolving upon the executive officers of the State.

The second resolution, which it will be observed is somewhat cunningly drawn so as to bring into prominence the approval of the President's declaration that military intervention with a State Legislature is repugnant to our ideas of government, while it indorses the majority's action in Louisiana, was very vigorously applauded. There was just enough of ambiguity in the phraseology to tickle them with the idea that there was a cheat in it, and the prospect of deceiving somebody pleased them amazingly. The whole platform was put to vote without discussion and adopted without a dissenting voice.

The delegates seemed very well satisfied with their work. They had nominated a ticket and had not been bothered with letters of declination. They had adopted resolutions which committed the party thoroughly to the President's support. There was no chance whatever for the election of the ticket; that they knew and admitted without a question. But there was the ticket and there was the platform; they fitted each other, and could not but satisfy the President. What more? Only to go home, and let the ticket be defeated by the largest majority that any party has ever gone down under in the State.

REPORTED OUTRAGES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

INCENDIARY FIRES INITIATED BY A NEGRO LEADER—ATTEMPT TO ARREST HIM—THE CONSTABLES' POSSE FIRED UPON.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 20.—Gen. M. C. Butler's residence in Edgefield County, S. C., was burned by an incendiary fire on the night of the 18th inst. The incendiary confessed that Tennant, a negro militia captain, hired him to do the deed. A warrant was issued on Monday for the arrest of Tennant, and placed in the hands of colored constables. Tennant refused to be arrested, and the constables called on Gen. Butler for a posse. Gen. Butler and eight others accompanied the constables in search of Tennant. The latter and his followers fired at the posse from an ambush. The posse returned the fire, wounding three negroes, two of them mortally. Tennant and the others then fled. On Tuesday night negroes fired at J. Merriweather 15 miles. Dr. McElie, who went to attend the three wounded negroes, was fired at twice on his return. One of the shots perforated his clothing and the other wounded his horse. More troops are apprehended. The people are determined to arrest Tennant.

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

EFFORTS TO HAVE THE POTTER RAILROAD LAW MODIFIED.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—A meeting between the managers of the Chicago and North-Western Railroad and the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad was held in this city to-day for the purpose of taking steps toward inducing the Legislature of Wisconsin to modify the Potter law. Both the roads have, according to the statement of the managers, lost not less than 25 per cent since the Potter law has been enforced. The Governor, who was elected by the Grangers, has lately changed his opinion and advised the Legislature to modify the law. The Potter law is a law which requires the Railroad Commissioners to be also in favor of a modification of the law. Should nothing be done by the Legislature, both the roads will withdraw a number of their trains and substitute old rolling stock for that at present in use. Nearly all the local roads of Wisconsin have suffered to a great extent from the enforcement of the law that they will have to go into the hands of receivers. It is the general opinion that the West Wisconsin Railroad will be purchased by the Chicago and North-Western, which is at present using it for its St. Paul through traffic.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHT RATES IN THE WEST.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The Saratoga combination has undoubtedly gone to pieces. The various lines heretofore belonging to it are now fighting each other, and quite a lively time is in prospect. Although the freight rates from the West to the East are now lower than ever before at this season of the year, still the roads leading to the East are "cutting," and it is reported that during the last two days contracts have been made at 35 cents per cwt. on fourth-class freight to New-York, and at 30 cents to Philadelphia. If the rates continue for any length of time, the rates will be cut down to almost nothing. The rates of the Western lines are being cut, and the rates of the Eastern lines are being raised. None of the managers of the Michigan Central Railroad have agreed to attend the Commissioner's meeting at Cleveland to-day. President Jay of that city is thought to be a reporter that he would have nothing more to do with the combination, which, in his opinion, has been dead more than a month.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 20.—The crew of the fishing schooner "The Fish Hawk," which was taken on Monday last, have arrived at Cape Porpoise, Me., having suffered great hardship, and some having their hands and feet frozen.

## GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

## WAR BETWEEN TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO IMMINENT.

A DECLARATION RESOLVED UPON BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MONTENEGRO—EFFORTS OF EUROPEAN POWERS TO BRING ABOUT AN AMICABLE SOLUTION.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1875.  
The Pall Mall Gazette says that war, if not actually declared against Turkey, is resolved upon by the Government of Montenegro. Persons well acquainted in the East regard the situation as one of the gravest character.

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